

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 417.]

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber, grateful for the kindness hitherto manifested, informs the public, that she still occupies the house of ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by her deceased husband, in the town of Statesville; and hopes to meet a continuance of its patronage.

MARY WORKE.

May 19th, 1828.

## MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,  
BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors; and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827.

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Statesville, on the 17th of April last, a Bay Mare, seven or eight years old, walks fast; no other peculiarity about her recollected. She was raised in Virginia, and may probably try to get back there. A reasonable reward will be paid to any one who will return said horse to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found. Information by mail, may be directed to

May 20th, 1828.

P. CALDWELL.

Statesville, N. C.

## Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of PACKETS between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. Horton & Hutton, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Shaw & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of Passengers; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

JAMES PATTON, Jr.

Philadelphia, March, 1828.

Smith's Wharf.

## HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, in all the various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN B. CARREL.

Salisbury, April 18th, 1828.

## WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE. WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON FARM, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828.

## Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 23d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Anna, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

May 12, 1828. [15] of Mecklenburg county.

## Notice.

ON the 29th of April last my son, George Brem, who is under the age of 21, left his place of abode. I therefore intend prosecuting to the utmost rigor of the law, against any person or persons who may harbour or trade with said George.

JACOB BREM.

Lincolnton, N. C. May 12, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, Irebell County:

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, Spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison vs. Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer and plead, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment be rendered pro confesso.

Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, Ck.

Price adv. \$2.

## Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of George Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,

JOSEPH HANES,

PETER SANER,

JACOB SANER,

MARTIN SANER.

16th

May 23d, 1828.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 223 acres, will be sold in connection with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

## 240,000 Acres of LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the Court-House in Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on the fourth Monday in June, it being the week of Haywood county court, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres of unimproved LAND, lying in said county, on the waters of French Broad, Tuckasee, Scott's creek and Oconalufey.

Also, on the third Monday in said month, at the court-house in Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, twenty-five or thirty thousand acres of unimproved LAND, lying in the county of Buncombe, on the waters of French Broad and Swannanoah.

Also, on the fourth Monday in July, at the court-house in Morganton, in the county of Burke, sixty or sixty-five thousand acres of unimproved land, lying in said county, on the waters of Toe, Elk, and Watauga Rivers. The sale will continue one week at each place, unless the lands should be sooner disposed of. The lands will be sold in tracts, containing from two hundred to one thousand acres.

Bonds will be required of purchasers payable on the first day of April, 1829, with interest from the day of sale; and the subscriber will enter into obligations to make a good and lawful title when the purchase money is paid, and not before.

The salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the abundance and excellence of the range, are equalled in few parts of the United States.

Persons residing in the low and sickly countries, planters and graziers, would do well to attend the above sales, as good bargains may be had.

This part of North Carolina is the favourite summer retreat of the southern people. Any person or persons preferring to purchase at private sale, can be accommodated, by calling on the subscriber, who may be found at one of the above places. Should all the lands not be disposed of during the weeks of sale, another sale may be expected shortly afterwards, or individuals may purchase privately.

JOHN BROWN.

May 17, 1828.

## Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT MCKENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828.

## SPRING FASHIONS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, the Spring Fashions, accompanied by the various colors and forms now in vogue at the North; which will enable the subscriber to suit all, both grave and gay, who may favor him with work. His work shall be better made than any in town, and warranted to fit well.

The subscriber having been appointed by A. Ward, of Philadelphia, as a teacher of his Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, will instruct those who may desire to learn this superior mode of cutting out garments.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, N. C. April 1st, 1828.

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book-Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

## Five Cents Reward

WILL be given for the delivering to me of a bound boy, by the name of Nelson Ludwick, about 17 years of age, who left me, without any occasion, on the 15th day of April last.

NICHOLAS E. LUDWICK.

May 23d, 1828.

March 24th, 1828.

MR. WHITE: If you will examine your file of papers, and get the National Journal of the 6th of this month, you will find a communication headed, "Are American Statesmen in favour of British Interests," which it would afford me much satisfaction to see published in your paper. It has repeatedly been asserted by those in favour of Gen. Jackson, that our present distinguished chief magistrate is in favour of British Interests: whilst they claim the honor of resisting, with patriotic zeal, and solely from sympathy for the American people, an administration bottomed upon feelings of partiality for England. The joke, if it may be so called, has been carried so far, above here, that in proof of the above charge, viz: that Mr. Adams is in favour of British Interests, it has been confidently asserted that he is married to the Daughter of the King of England. Now, sir, as these things appear to have been asserted for the purpose of misleading the people, and of exciting unfounded prejudices, I wish to see the above mentioned Communication in your paper, that the people may judge for themselves whether the sin of being attached to British Interests is not with more propriety charged upon the Jackson party, than upon Mr. Adams and his friends.

A Subscriber from Cabarrus, and a friend to the Administration.

Are American Statesmen in favour of British Interests?

When we see all that is spoken in the Hall of the American Legislative body, and all that is written in the Atlantic cities, in defence of using British manufactures, we almost doubt that we exist in an independent republic and nation.

As soon as an American capitalist asks for duties to protect him in commencing manufactures of woollens, in the United States, he is told that the duty he asks now—and was also told that the duties he asked in 1824, were all too high. That the British can give us those articles on more favourable terms to our inhabitants than any establishment which can or ought to be erected in these United States.

In order that the friends of Britain may the better break up the hopes and expectations of our enterprising citizens, they procure pamphlets printed, of hundreds of pages, containing such gross falsehoods, and so palpably preposterous, that not a single true-hearted American has ever thought it worth his while to waste a moment on the famous "Boston Report," or "Yorkshire Report," as it ought to be called.

So fantastically enthusiastic are some of the resident persons in our Atlantic sea ports—for citizens they could hardly be called if they thus wish to break down the best interests of this country—that they get up what they call "chamber of commerce reports," "meetings of Englishmen," "meetings of native Americans" with English hearts. At those meetings, they pass resolutions—recommendations—denunciations and fulminations against all wise and patriot hearted citizens who will give the preference of our own manufactures to those of other countries which refuse not only to take our goods, but also refuse to take from us our principal articles of agricultural produce.

This partricial insatiation of destroying one's own country and building up the strength and riches of a foreign nation, was reserved to be a part of the character of the Americans, for the nineteenth century.

Let our reflecting and studious citizens look at the parliamentary annals of France and England. Let them look at the written edicts and arbitrary enactments of the monarchical and despotic nations of the christian world. Let them search most patiently, for parallel instances of political treason to a nation's best interest and they will see that in all other countries, both man and monarch have always been loth to advance those destructive notions of policy in manufactures that now are exhibited by the writings and conduct of the friends of England in America.

To what sneers and ridicule must the American citizen, when travelling in Europe, be subject, when the wise and philosophical measures of the American Congress become matters of conversation among the learned in their enlightened circles?

He would be asked—what equivalent does England offer to the New-England States, for the permission she has had so long for the exclusive sale of her woollen manufactures in that portion of the United States? Does England offer to buy their lumber, their beef, and their fish in exchange?

He must answer—No! England prohibits these articles by heavy duties.

What does England offer to the States of New York and New Jersey, for the privilege of crushing all the manufacturing establishments of wool-les and cotton in those States; and in place thereof, substitute British? Does she offer to receive at moderate duties, the flour; wheat; corn; rye and ashes, the staples of those agricultural States?—No! She contemptuously tells them, "we prohibit by heavy duties the sale of your articles in our country, and our friends are so strong among your own citizens, that you dare not retaliate. We hold you bound to us, as much yet, for the benefit of our subjects, and our manufacturers, as though you yet were our own colonies."

Then, question a proud Virginian, whose State has furnished, in great men, one of the brightest galaxies of talent, political, diplomatic, and statistical, that was ever before seen in any nation during so short a period. Ask him, what consideration England now offers, or ever has given for the privilege of manufacturing in her country, and then selling us those articles which are the most necessary and essential to the clothing and wants of the population of that great State? Say to him, does she take your tobacco; your corn; your beautiful Virginia flour; your pork, or your provisions produced by your agriculture?—No! No! he would with crimsoned countenance exclaim: "Great Britain by the best of policies to govern a nation, prohibits by duties which amount to exclusion, every thing we Virginians can produce and particularly so our tobacco, on which they continue to keep on a prohibitory duty of 100 per cent. And such short sighted men at present represent us in Congress, that our neck is bent to receive the British law of exclusion: More so than when England appointed one of her own Noblemen for our Governor."

Then turn to the independent planters of the Carolinas and Louisiana; ask them if their sugar, their cotton, and their rice, is admitted to be used in England. They will reply in the negative, (excepting unwrought cotton, the English manufacturer's raw material) and when you enquire what people or what nation have the preference of selling to their extensive States articles of the first necessity, or the making for them their woollen cloths, and middling priced cottons—they will tell you that a foreign people has that preference—England! and that laws are refused by Congress, to enable our own people to have the market and sale amongst us in preference to England.

The brave Kentuckians and western people in general, who can and would supply, wheat—corn—beef—pork—butter—lard and whiskey, to the Islanders of Great Britain, at one third the price the British population are now paying to their own people for the same articles not so good and not so wholesome; are told by the friends of the British government—You fools, and you numskulls do you think that we don't know our interest better than to let you sell to our people your good things at such low rates, and thereby throw out of employ perhaps 3,000,000 of British agriculturists and laborers. No, No. Such policy will do for you Americans. You western people must keep your produce at home in your own country, or either give it away, or let it rot. It shall never be landed on our English shores.

Well, but Madam England, the Kentuckian asks, do you think that we will continue to buy your manufactures for our people, when we also can, as an independent State, pass a reciprocal law of high duties, so as to act against you, and thus prevent your people selling your goods here? Besides, if things go on thus, we will not be able to pay you for your trash, unless we can make sales of our produce to other people whose laws are not so hard against us; and, with the proceeds of those sales in other countries, draw for the amount in bills, and thus send them to England and pay our debts.

And on failure of such other trade, we would be obliged to find hard money

to send you, of which we have no mines to give us a supply. Now looking at our case, as it really is, Madam England, do you not see it is a most unjust position in which we are placed.

Certainly, and in truth it is, would the English statesman reply; but what need we care so long as we can succeed in your country by means of newspapers in our interest—by means of pamphlets published by our friends—and principally by means of procuring the election of a sufficient number of your Members of Congress to carry on our plans there—to stop the growth of all your manufactures—to make the people believe that their best interests are to be kept wretchedly low in trade and the mechanical arts—to depend on us to clothe and feed you too, if we could—to remain abject, low and poor receivers, not only of our goods, but of what we are pleased to call our foreign political economy, and our external policy too, which you know has always been to grow all we can—to manufacture all we can—and to exclude all we can—all of which we accomplish by having your Congressional fools to act in your country just the way you Americans ought to grow nothing that you can—manufacture nothing that you can—but that you must receive all that you can, or that we are willing to trust you with.

Ought not the considerate and reflecting American patriot to burst out, exclaiming, oh, my country! my country! is it thus that we must be degraded!

It appears that our country has unfortunately been doomed to nurse as its friends, certain citizens, who are most deadly enemies to its true interests; the most positive adherents of that nation, whose armies twice polluted its soil with ravages of the most savage fury.

If this be not so, why is it that those pretended friends only have exclaimed so vehemently against the rate of duties proposed on woollen cloth? Why was it that in 1824, when the moderate tariff was proposed on woollen and cotton cloths, that they even threatened a dissolution to the national compact? What other reason can be given for their conduct, than that the duties as then proposed and now proposed, would diminish the sale of British cloth goods here, and would encourage the make and sale of American cloth goods here in the same ratio.

Now we will see if proof sufficient cannot be given from their acts on that general tariff bill (1824) to justify us in the conclusion we have adopted, as well as on that of last year, as to the motives of their conduct.

In their opposition to those tariff bills, they bottomed their opposition solely on the sympathy they felt for the consumer. Let us see it:

The tariff then laid 150 per cent. duty on tea. Did their patriotic voice raise a whisper against this heavy tax on the consumer? No.

The same tariff, which proposed a duty of 35 per cent. on woollen cloth, laid also a duty of 75 per cent. on sugars. Had the consumers of this article their friendly interpositions? No; but they almost fainted at the evil of the proposed duty on British woollens of 35 per cent.

Did the advocate of the English woollen trade see nothing to raise his compassion for the consumers of salt in the United States, when they passed the duty of 200 per cent. on that article, but threatened destruction to the Union at 40 per cent. on the manufacturers of West of England broad cloths?

Did the friends of the Yorkshire looms, (in Congress,) when the duty was laid which now amounts to 90 per cent. on coffee, see nothing to speak of in this, for the consumer, but a great evil in a duty of 35 per cent. to encourage the American cloth manufacturers?

Where were those enemies to high duties when they agreed to impose 100 per cent on foreign writing paper, because it did not interfere with Leeds and Manchester, in England!

What were their feelings when they raised 100 per cent. duty on cognac



mon French wines, and almost cried like children on the proposal of 30 per cent. on cloth goods, (and when the same duty, 35 per cent. on common wines, would have encouraged commerce.)

Was it not boldly exclaiming to the American nation, from their Senate house, that it contained the base advocates of a foreign national interest? When they put 200 per cent. duty on rum, (because it was not a manufacture of dear England) and at the same time refuse 40 per cent. duty on woollens, to aid the American cloth manufacturer, on account of interfering with John Bull's workmen.

When they laid 100 per cent. duty on pepper, not an article of British manufacture or produce, they felt no sympathy for the consumer equal to that dire oppression which proposed a duty on woollen and cotton goods, to benefit our nation, of about 40 per cent.

In conclusion, therefore, without giving much more proof which we have in our power, have we not the truth in us when we boldly say—it was not in 1824, and last year—the amount of the duty, which met their enmity; but that it was the object of the duty to which they were solely opposed.

That their opposition in 1824, and last year, to the protection of the cloth manufacturers in the United States, and thereby encouraging wool growers, was not on account of the amount of duty then and now contemplated, is fully evident. We could further sacrifice to their base intentions the real commercial interests of the country. Yes, those very interests that they pretend to defend by the votes they gave that year and last year.

Ask the individuals engaged in French and Italian commerce, whether a duty of the same amount, say above 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on wines and paper, would not occasion the annual lading of hundreds of their vessels home, which now return empty or in ballast.

Ask the shipping merchants engaged in the West India trade, if duties no higher than those asked for by the friends of the cloth manufacturers last year, were laid on sugar, coffee, salt and rum, whether one thousand ships more could not be kept in that commerce, in those articles, than what are now employed.

Still, on these subjects you find these advocates of low duties silent. You find those pretended advocates of commerce silent.

And in conclusion, we have no alternative but to admit, to our shame, that a portion of our citizens are determined to bring about, as they did in 1816, the destruction of millions of capital, and the prostration of the industry of thousands upon thousands, who are now patriotically devoted to the furtherance of the views of our honest and spirited

#### AMERICANS.

##### RELIGIOUS.

**Anniversaries.**—Several important religious and benevolent societies held their annual meetings in New York, three week since. The N. Y. Observer says the meetings were generally crowded to overflowing, and that, taken as a whole, they have never been surpassed on this side of the Atlantic.

The American Tract Society printed during the year ending May 1st, 5,019,000 Tracts, containing 53,567,000 pages, in the English, French, Spanish, German, Hawaiian and Italian languages. The Treasurer received during the year \$45,154, of which \$32,670 were received for Tracts sold. The gratuitous distributions amounted to 2,602,000 pages. The receipts of the society were \$15,721 more than in the preceding year.

The American Home Missionary Society received during the year ending May 1, \$19,799, which is greater than the receipts of the preceding year, by the sum of \$1,631. The number of missionaries employed is 163, in 17 states. The greater part of them are settled as pastors, or engaged in single congregations; 32 exercise their ministry in a large extent of country. In 39 of the congregations there have been revivals, and not less than 1300 souls have been hopefully converted. More than three fourths of the revenue of the year was received from the state of New York; and 113 of the missionaries have been employed in that state.

The American Education Society received during the past year \$33,017,

about half of it on account of scholarships. About three hundred young men are now under the patronage of the society, in Theological Seminaries, Colleges and Academies. Of those who have received the bounty of the society, 100 are now settled pastors, and about sixty more are missionaries, agents of benevolent societies, or licentiates.

**Horse Beef.**—The commissioners, who were appointed to inquire into the state of the Paris horse butcheries, reported that they had seen the flesh of fat horses so carefully ranged along the walls, that it would not have dishonored the best butcher's stalls; and they believed that much of it was consumed by the poor of the metropolis. They say that no doubt is entertained of its palatableness, healthiness, and nutritious qualities!

A black man, or Moor, called Prince, but whose true name is Ibrahim, who has long been in slavery in Mississippi, has been lately granted his freedom and is now on his way to Washington, the government intending to afford him aid to return to his own country. (Timbo) where it is satisfactorily ascertained, he was a chief or king. He was taken in battle, forty years ago, and has been ever since a slave. He is said to be a man of great intelligence. His wife, whom he married in this country, has also been liberated, and is to accompany him. They are the parents of nine children, who remain in slavery. A man of Ibrahim's rank and intelligence will be of incalculable importance in diffusing civilization and Christianity in the benighted region of the world to which he is going.

**Irving's last Work.**—A Philadelphia paper mentions that Washington Irving received three thousand pounds sterling from Murray, the London bookseller, for his life of Columbus. The actual sum was somewhat more than this. He received three thousand guineas, being \$14,000 of our money. The publication of the work in America, by Messrs. Carvill, was negotiated for in a different manner, and the profits which the author is to derive from it will depend upon the sale.

##### A good Thought, in a bad Man.

Two fellows, by the names of Pluymart and Emmons, lately broke into the vault of the Farmer's Bank in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and stole therefrom 130,000 dollars, (in paper, of course) leaving a large amount in the vault. One of the Inspectors of the prison asked Pluymart why, as they had all the funds of the bank before them, they did not take more. The thief replied, that his companion and himself had maturely considered this while in the vaults of the bank. They resolved to be content with "130,000 dollars, being afraid that if they took any more, they would break the bank, and then what they did steal would be of no value to them."

THOMAS JEFFERSON said of ANDREW JACKSON—“He assured, he has more of the Roman in him—more of the devoted feeling, which in the love of country forgets itself, than any man now living.”

“On General Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clearheaded, and strong minded man, of the soundest political principles, which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt that General Jackson, when brought into office, would correct the alarming tendency towards formidability, and otherwise irreparable evils beginning to develop themselves in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object.”

##### CLAY'S FORMER OPINION OF ADAMS.

In August last we copied from the Frankfort Argus, a letter from Harrison Munday to Mr. Clay, in which Mr. Munday gave the paragraph quoted below, as Mr. Clay's opinion of J. Q. Adams, related to Mr. Munday, in a conversation held in Mr. Clay's office, in Lexington, shortly after the return of the commissioners from Ghent:

“There was no doubt upon your (Mr. Clay's) mind, but that he (Mr. Adams) was the greatest political hypocrite on earth; that he was as much a federalist at that time as he was in the days of his father's administration; that he was an opposer of the western interest, and that it was as much as the commissioners associated with him at Ghent could do, to prevent him from giving away the free navigation of the Mississippi river to the British!”

A woman, who was lately sold by her husband, near Little Falls, (New York) for \$350, (part of which was taken in store pay,) is since understood to have eloped from the purchaser, and left the country, “bag and baggage;” her fickle heart being stolen [Any man who will buy a wife, ought thus to be served.]

#### JACKSON IN NEW YORK.

Albany, May 18, 1828.

“Jackson stands as well in this state as at the last [congressional] election. He will distance Johnny Q. at the polls, in almost all places. The members who are franking slanders against him, will raise a hornet's nest about their ears. The people give no credit to lies against the old hero, although those lies are endorsed by Adams members of Congress.”

New York.—In speaking of the successor of De Witt Clinton, as Governor of the state of New York, the New York Enquirer remarks: “A person of ordinary observation must be aware, that in this state no Adams man can succeed as Governor—no matter how high he may stand, the question is a pointed and peculiar one—an avowed Adams man must be defeated in a State where 110 members of the Legislature out of 159 are for Jackson, and where 26 Districts out of 36 are the same way.”

The following eulogium upon the character of General Jackson is taken from the *Ex-President Monroe's Tour* published in 1819, before there was an idea of Gen. Jackson becoming a candidate for the presidency. Let the opponents of the Hero look at this and hide their shame-faced faces.

“In ANDREW JACKSON, commander in Chief of the Division of the south, the President found a Man fit for any emergency—a STATESMAN, cool and dispassionate—a SOLDIER, terrible in battle, and mild in victory—a PATRIOT, whose bosom swelled with the love of country;—and by fine, a man whose like we shall scarce look upon again.”

Banks.—A Banking Institutions, and the holders of their bills may not know their respective rights and liabilities, the following “Law Intelligence,” is communicated for the benefit of banks and their creditors.

In the case of the Suffolk Bank vs. the Lincoln Bank, reported in 3d Mason's Reports, page 1, the following points are decided:

1. The holder of bank bills is entitled to be paid in specie the amount of the bills, upon a demand within the usual banking hours of the bank.
2. He is not obliged to take foreign gold or silver coin at the bank count, but payment must be by weight.
3. A bank is bound to keep its money counted or weighed, or to employ servants sufficient to count it or weigh it so as to pay all demands made within the usual bank hours.
4. A bank holding the bills of another bank, and demanding payment of the same at the banking house of the latter, is not bound to receive its own bills in payment, but may demand specie.

Boston Palladium.

A fine young man, son of the celebrated Mungo Park, has perished in the Akimbo country, in an attempt to complete those discoveries which his father's death left unaccomplished. Mr. Park has fallen a victim of poison, administered to him by the Fetishmen, in consequence of his rashly violating one of their superstitions by ascending a Fetish tree, to take a sketch of the group assembled at the annual Yam festival at Akimbo. This tree is never approached by any but the priests; and Mr. Park was dissuaded from the attempt by the King of Akimbo; but unhappily persisted in his design.

The National Journal mentions that Mr. Watts, our charge d'affaires at Bogota, has obtained from the government of Colombia, for a company in the United States, the privilege of making a rail way across the Isthmus of Panama.

The grand council of the Valais, in Switzerland, has published a decree abolishing the punishment of death.

The Three Wonders of Women.—1st. at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; 2d. at twenty five, they wonder whom they shall get; and 3d. at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them.

##### Extracts from late English papers.

A strange phenomenon occurred near Tiflis on the 5th of January. A column of flame burst from the ground to a great height, and continued burning for three hours, when it gradually subsided, and after 24 hours was extinguished. It covered a space of 200 fathoms long by 150 fathoms broad. The phenomenon was supposed to be volcanic.

According to the statement of Mr. Huskisson, silk manufactures of England now reach the enormous sum of 14 millions sterling per annum, and is consequently, after cotton, the greatest staple in the country.

The President or Speaker of the French Chamber of Deputies is provided, at the public expense, with a noble mansion handsomely furnished, and his official salary is 100,000 francs (\$20,000) per annum. But he always lives with splendid hospitality.

#### Salisbury:

JUNE 3, 1828.

##### NATIONAL NOMINATION

While Rome's protecting powers we prove,  
Her faith adore, her virtues love;  
Still as our strains to heaven aspire,  
Let Rome and Jackson wake the lyre:  
To these our grateful altars blaze,  
And our long paeans pour immortal praise.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

##### TO THE PUBLIC.

This number of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* commences the ninth year since it was first established; and, although its prospects of success were at the commencement unpromising, by unremitting efforts to render it pleasing and useful to the public, its circulation has steadily, although gradually, been increasing, till it has acquired a tolerably respectable support. But as new burdens, and accumulating wants, necessarily call for increased expenditures, the Editor has been induced to make a new appeal to his friends and the public, in behalf of his establishment.

To those who have been in the habit of reading his paper, and been observant of the course it has taken, it would be supererogatory in the Editor to recapitulate what have been its prominent characteristics; but for the information of those who have seldom or never had an opportunity of thus judging of it, he will briefly remark, that the humble faculties of his mind, and the ceaseless labor of his hands, have been directed towards rendering his journal worthy of the patronage of the People. It has been his constant endeavor to give the latest and most authentic intelligence on every subject of general interest; to diffuse among all classes of the community, information of the public concerns of the country; to edify and instruct his readers, with religious, literary, scientific and miscellaneous matter; to encourage general industry, inculcate virtue, and promote the morals of the community, as well as of individuals; to advance the solid interests of the people, by sketches of useful improvements in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and domestic economy; to notice the movements of political parties, watch with vigilance the conduct of public men, and guard with fidelity the rights and liberties of the people, against the encroachments and abuses of those who have the power and patronage of the government in their hands.

On the subject of the Presidency, concerning which the people of the whole Union feel so lively an interest, the Editor's high and grateful respect for the heroic character and patriotic services of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, induced him, at a time when, he believes, no other paper in the state had come out in favor of the Hero, to announce his determination to second (what has since been proven to have been) the voice of the PEOPLE of North-Carolina, in supporting that exalted individual for the Presidency of the United States; and he followed up that declaration, by a firm and zealous advocacy of the General's claims to that high office.

As to general politics, having been reared and educated in Republican principles; and being identified, both by feeling and interest, with Southern policy; the Editor's course has, he confidently believes, been in coincidence with the wishes and the welfare of his fellow-citizens of Western Carolina. It is among the most ennobling peculiarities of Republican institutions, that they induce and encourage political inquiry among the people: Duly appreciating the value of that freedom of opinion, which results from such inquiry, and which is the birthright of our people, the Editor, although exercising a common privilege in sometimes expressing his dissent from the positions of his correspondents, has uniformly invited contributions to his columns, on both (or all) sides of all questions of public concernment; and has freely given publicity to them: For however tenacious he may have been of his own opinions of what would be most likely to promote the public weal, contribute to the prosperity of the country, and give stability and character to our free and happy institutions, he always felt impressed with the justice, and even necessity, of imposing no restraint to a temperate discussion, through the medium of his paper, of all mooted points of public policy;—as the truth is in no way more likely to be elicited, than in a wholesome collision of opinion.

Such has hitherto been the course of the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN*;—and such it shall continue to be, while the Editor is blessed with health and the wonted faculties of his mind, and is favored by the People with the requisite means of carrying on his business.

Having been among the first to espouse the cause of Jackson, (which he sincerely believes to be the cause of the People) the Editor will be among the last to abandon it. He believes that a reformation in the administration of the general government, is imperiously called for by the wishes and wants of the American people; and he believes that the surest, and in fact only means of effecting this reformation, is by electing ANDREW JACKSON President; and in that way to bring about a change of rulers, and consequently a change of policy;—thus substituting, for the measures of those now in power, a course of policy more promotive of the cardinal interests of the nation, and more conducive to the prosperity and happiness of its people. Towards the attainment of so desirable an object, the Editor's humble, but zealous and honest endeavors, shall be constantly directed, during the pendency of the election.

Having no dependence but upon his personal labor, for the subsistence of himself and family, the Editor is wholly indebted to the liberal kindness of the PEOPLE of Western Carolina, not only for a comfortable living, but for his very political existence. And while he gratefully acknowledges the generous patronage bestowed on him by his fellow-citizens, in whose cause he has not intermitted his labors for a period of eight years, he is prompted, by the increasing expenditures of his establishment, to present himself anew before them, and ask for such additional support as, in their judgment, they may think his paper merits.

The *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is printed once a week, on a large super-royal sheet, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents a year;—or two dollars, if paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the lowest terms adopted by other papers in the state.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the pay, shall have a seventh paper gratis; and so in proportion for any greater number.

Those gentlemen who may feel disposed to contribute towards extending the circulation, and adding to the usefulness, of the *Western Carolinian*, by obtaining subscribers, contributing to its columns, &c. shall receive the above premium, (or its equivalent in cash) and the grateful thanks of the Editor, for all they may do in behalf of the establishment.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1828.

It is said that Mr. Rochester, who was run against the lamented Clinton, for Gov. of New York, and who now holds the office of Charge des Affairs to Guatemala, for which country he sailed during the winter, is to be brought back, and again run as the Adams candidate for Governor of New York. If such be the fact, another outfit and one year's salary, which Mr. R. has already pocketed, will have been thrown away.

At a meeting of Greenboro' Lodge, No. 76, on the 21st ult. it was ordered that the brethren of said lodge wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days, in token of respect for their deceased brother, *Ibram Turner*—whose death was noticed in our last paper.

Nathaniel Mason, U. S. senator from this state, “has been in Congress thirty-seven years: the cut, fashion and manner of his dress, are the same now that they were in 1791, nearly forty years since—and some of his present apparel has been worn ever since that year.” A northern paper, in remarking on this singularity, says: “Don't believe his tailor ever got rich; not much cabbage in North-Carolina.”

Lightning.—During a thunder-storm, on the 14th ult. the female academy at Warrenton in this state, was struck by lightning, and one of the pupils in the academy, the oldest daughter of Mr. Carter Nunnery, was instantaneously killed.

Married, in Stokes county, in this state, by D. Stockton, Esq. on the 14th ult. Mr. Peter Johnson, aged 30 years and one, to Miss Mary Ekke, of Guilford county, aged 21! By thus unequally yoking herself to one old enough for her father, Mary has become the step-mother of eleven, and step-grandmother of seven children; and if nothing happens, she may add eleven more to the happy family.

A meeting of the friends of Jackson in Guilford county, was held in Greensborough during the last county court; and John M. Morehead, Esq. recommended as the Jackson candidate for Elector in that district. We will give the proceedings in our next.

No accounting for Taste.—Married, lately, at Stanton on Wye, Herefordshire, England, Master Samuel Jones, aged nineteen, to Miss Jane Gicott, aged eighty! Hail, wedded love!

Culture of Silk.—We have been obligingly favored, by Messrs. Carson, and Conner, with copies of a “letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of May 11th, 1826, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union.” This is an important and highly interesting document, of 220 pages, and has cost the Secretary of the Treasury great labor and research. The different modes of rearing the worms, and manufacturing their silk, is minutely given, accompanied by tables and plates in illustration of the various processes. We hope the time is not remote, when this section of the Union will witness as extensive and successful a cultivation of Silk, as it has that of Cotton; which might be converted into fabrics of use and ornament, to the exclusion of foreign silk; and, at some day, not improbably become a valuable article of export. It is well ascertained, that the southern part of our country is adapted to the rearing of Silk Worms; and we hope our people may be induced to turn their attention towards that branch of industry, instead of devoting so much of their time and labor to the culture of cotton, which has become comparatively a profitless business.

As we can find space, we shall make such extracts from this pamphlet, as will be interesting and profitable to those in this section of country who contemplate embarking in agricultural pursuits, or have already any considerable capital thus invested.

Col. Wm. King, implicated in the abduction of William Morgan, and who lately eluded his pursuers in Arkansas, is said to be on his way to New York, to deliver himself up for trial.

A Mr. Adams, who is alleged to be an important witness in the Morgan affair, and who lately left the western part of New York and went into Vermont, has been taken back, by order of Gov. Picher; Adams says he knows all about the business; and will tell, too! We shall now soon see what can be had out of King and Adams, from whom important facts are expected to be elicited.

A Complete Stage Revolution.—A short time since, the most stage coming down from Utica, N. Y. got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer—ran off the bank and made a complete somersault, coming regularly on the wheels again. Yet no special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses or the flying vehicle!—a pleasing illustration of rotary motion.



## STATE BANK.

We observe the following notice, from the President of the State Bank of North Carolina, under date of 20th ult. in the Register of the 23d:

The President and Directors of this Institution have determined to circumscribe the extent of their Business, by calling in gradually a portion of their outstanding Debt—by declining, for the present, to make any new Loans on accommodation paper, and thus curtail the amount of their Notes in circulation.

The better to effect this object, and to sustain the credit of the Bank, they have determined to make no Dividend of the Profits for the last six months, but make use of them, with such other means as they can command, for procuring such available funds as shall, in future, enable them to meet more promptly, demands which may be made upon the Institution.

The Board are aware that this determination will bear hardly upon many Stockholders; but when they are informed that the measure is deemed necessary to insure the future prosperity of the Bank, they will generally, it is believed, approve of the course adopted.

Had the Board been less indulgent to the debtors of the Bank, it would not now be necessary to withhold a Dividend from the Stockholders; and by hereafter requiring regular instalments from their dealers, it is hoped a like necessity will not again recur.

WM. BOYLAN, Pres't.

Mr. Clay.—We have heretofore advised our readers that Mr. Clay lately paid a visit to Philadelphia, to obtain the medical advice of two eminent physicians of that city, on the state of his health: On his return to Washington, he was invited by some of the Baltimoreans to partake of a public dinner in that city: he declined; but consented to dine privately with a few of his friends. A number of toasts were drank; one of which was: "A great statesman who will not suffer for his country?" We have seen a public man suffer much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calumnies of his enemies." In return for this compliment, Mr. Clay made a short speech; in which, as usual, he complains of persecution; and takes occasion to hit Gen. Jackson a rap over the knuckles.

The Tariff Act is published in the National Journal of the 23d ult. We shall give it in our next. We are induced to give it a preference over other laws, which were previously passed, because of the anxiety in the public to see it.

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in the senate.

Yeas.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bateman, Benton, Boulligny, Chase, Dickinson, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky. Kane, Knight, McLane, Marks, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Buren, Webster, Willey.—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Berrien, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Cobb, Ellis, Hayne, Johnston of Lou. King, McKim, Mason, Parris, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury.—21.

Prescription.—The editor of the Rome Republican, (Oneida county, New-York) who had been neutral on the subject of the Presidency, a few weeks since came out in favor of Gen. Jackson: this so stirred up the old leaven in the Adams party, that they procured an old judgment against the editor (which had been lying dormant a number of years) to be revived, took execution on it, and levied on the printing materials, and thus produced a suspension of the paper. The friends of Jackson, however, took measures to release the office from the clutches of these aristocrats, and enable the editor to resume his labors in the cause of the people: the Adams folks then determined upon starting a paper of their own kidney, in the place. That should have been their course at first, instead of attempting, by oppression, to break down their opponents.

Cotton Market.—It will be gratifying to our cotton growers, and in fact to the whole community, to learn that there is an improvement in the price of the great staple of the south. A New-York paper, of the 23d ult. says: "The sales of Cotton, from the 17th to the 20th inclusive, amount to about 1500 bales, comprising about 1200 Uplands at 10 1/2 a 13 cents, the latter price for about 200 bales of fancy Cotton, extra fine; 300 N. Orleans at 11 a 13 cents, and a few Alabamas at 10 1/2 a 12."

Liverpool, April 19.—Our cotton market continues animated, and the business is again extensive; the sales amount to 20,850 bales by private sale, and 1550 by auction. Uplands, 5 3/8 to 5 7/8d. American cottons engross a large share of the demand.

New Post-Office.—A post-office has been established at the subscriber's store, on the north side of the Yadkin river, in Rowan county, by the name of Jersey Settlement. A mail will leave this office every Tuesday morning, for Salisbury, and return in the evening. Persons in the neighbourhood, would do well to have their letters and papers directed to this office.

M. PINKSTON, P. M.

Boston, May 13.—Corros: During the week, 75 bales of Uplands were sold at 11 1/2 cents; 50 do. Alabamas, superior, 12 1/2 a 13.

West Tennessee.—The Advocate, printed at Memphis, on the Mississippi river, of the 3d ult. says the river has risen to within 8 inches of its highest level this season. The same paper remarks: that "the rain falls almost as constantly and unceasingly, with us at present, as at any time during the late fall and winter. Our planters begin to entertain serious apprehensions that the extreme wetness will greatly prejudice the growing crops."

At the county court in Raleigh, week before last, the grand jury voted on the Presidency: 8 for Adams, 6 for Jackson, one declined voting. At the superior court, a few weeks before, the jury was all for Jackson except three.

Mr. White: At a muster of Capt. Tribble's company of volunteers, in the western part of Wilkes county, on the 3d of May, a vote on the Presidency was taken, which resulted in 76 for Jackson; 35 for Adams.

Also, on the same day, in Capt. Parkes's company, the vote stood, 88 for Jackson; 19 for Adams.

The vote has been taken in most of the companies in Wilkes county; all of which have been as favourable as the above, to the good cause.

A Subscriber.

Rowan County Court, Grand Jury Room, May 24, 1828.

Mr. White: The Grand Jury having this day been discharged from any further court business, thought, in accordance with the practice of the times, they would express their sentiments on the subject of the Presidency. Having done so, it appeared there were for Gen. Jackson,

Michael Baker, Foreman; John Short, John Trott, David Call, George Kesler, John Smith, Annon James, Hugh Robinson, Henry Kell, James Briggs, John Ritchie, John Gebbard, and George Kennick: 13.

For Mr. Adams, William Josey, Aquillar Day, enport: 2.

At a battalion muster in Orange county, 24th ult. a vote on the Presidency stood thus: Jackson 256 Adams 61

At a battalion muster in Oxford, Granville county, the vote was: Jackson 199 Adams 31

At a muster of Capt. McLean's company, in Robeson county, Adams received 50, Jackson 11. And at Capt. W. Farlan's company muster in Richmond county, Adams received 35, Jackson 16.

We have been favored by the Hon. Mr. Carson, with the report made to the house of representatives by him, from the committee on Indian affairs, on the subject of refunding to the state of North Carolina certain moneys paid to the Cherokee Indians, and Mr. Carson's speech delivered in the house of representatives on that subject: from which, we shall take occasion hereafter to make extracts.

Execution.—In pursuance of his sentence, Joseph Bear, whose conviction for the crime of KIDNAPING we have heretofore advised our readers of, was hung in Concord, on Friday last, the 30th ult.

Negroes Joe and Molly, were hung at the same place, on the same day, for the murder of Mrs. Long, as heretofore mentioned in our paper.

The New Pulling.—In our next we shall publish the substance of the report of the select committee, on the subject of the affray between Col. Jarvis and young John Adams: the report was drawn up by Mr. McDuffie, chairman of the committee; and concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russell Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the Private Secretary of the President, in the Rotundo of the Capitol, immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a Message from the President to the House of Representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this House.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

Mr. P. P. Barbour from the minority of the said Committee, also made a Report in which they concur with the majority as to the nature of the evidence, and also, in expressing their disapprobation of the assault, in reference to the time when, and the place where, but they deny the power of the House to punish the assault in question as a breach of privilege and a contempt.

Another Murder.—We have been informed of another murder in Lincoln: Joshua Irby, who lived about 20 miles from Lincoln, on the Yorkville road, was killed by his negro fellow, on the 20th inst. Mr. Irby and the fellow were in the kitchen together; and it is supposed the negro knocked his master down with a sledgehammer, and dragged him to a situation where he let hot water run on him till he was dead.

The negro was apprehended, and lodged in jail on Thursday. Rumor says that Mrs. Irby was privy to the murder of her husband, if not accessory before the fact!!

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 15th ult. The Rev. Dr. EZRA STYLES ELY, of Philadelphia, was elected Moderator: Dr. Ely received 77 votes, Rev. Nathan S. S. Bee, (of Troy, New-York) 45, and the Rev. Dr. Rice, of Richmond, Virg. 9.

Forgery and Fraud.—A pamphlet has lately been published in Washington city, which has for its title, "Official Record from the War Department of the proceedings of the court-martial which tried, and the orders of Gen. Jackson for shooting the six Militiamen, with the official letters from the War Department (ordered to be printed by Congress) showing that these American citizens were inhumanly and illegally massacred." Now this pamphlet is a base imposture: it is not official, and never was ordered to be printed by Congress: those who aid and assist in circulating this thing, are guilty of palming upon the public a barefaced Forgery and Fraud; and would be convicted, could their case be legally submitted to an honest, independent jury, and receive the punishment denounced by law against those who are guilty of such CRIMES! A large edition of this pamphlet has been re-printed by Messrs. Gales & Son, at Raleigh, and circulated gratuitously throughout the state, misleading the people, and poisoning their minds, on the subject of the Presidency. In reference to this pamphlet, at a meeting of the Jackson committee of Vigilance in Raleigh, on the 19th ult. the following resolution, among others, was passed:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Central committee of the State of North-Carolina, appointed for the purpose of advancing the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States, the propriety and expediency of publishing, for the information of the freemen of the State, and particularly of those of Wake county, a true and correct history of the transaction of "the execution of the six militia men, by sentence of a Court Martial, and approved by General Jackson, in the late war."

The Tariff.—Many of the ship-owners in New-York, on hearing of the passage of the tariff bill, hoisted the flags of their vessels half-mast high as a token of the mournful feelings with which they received the unwelcome news.

Minister to England.—It appears that the President has been unable to decide between the conflicting claims set up by Clay and Webster, to the birth of Ambassador to England; and for fear of offending those two great rivals for the office, Mr. Adams has nominated to the Senate JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, now Secretary of War, as Minister to Great Britain.

Gen. Peter B. Porter, of New-York, a member of the Legislature of that state, has been nominated by the President, as Secretary of War, in place of Mr. Barbour.

Minister to Colombia.—Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, now in the U. S. Senate, has been nominated to the senate, by the President, as Minister to the Republic of Colombia, in South America.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, passed through Salisbury, on the 26th ult. returning from Washington City to his residence in South Carolina.

## CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next legislature of this state.

We are authorized to announce Maj. John McClelland, as a candidate to represent the people of Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

We are authorized to announce John Clement, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of this State.

## MARRIED.

In Franklin county, on the 14th ult. Mr. Thomas J. Leamy, Junior Editor of the Raleigh Star, to Miss Eliza Ann Sledge, daughter of Joel Sledge, Esq.

## DIED.

Near this town, on the 29th inst. after a lingering pulmonary complaint, Mrs. Charlotte Swink, wife of Mr. Michael Swink, aged about 40 years.

In Goshen, N. Y. on the 7th inst. Major John Popino, a revolutionary officer, aged 100 years 10 months and 10 days.

At Salem, Sumpter District, S. C. on the 19th ult. Mrs. Jane Cooper, wife of Capt. Cooper.

From Europe.—An arrival at Boston brings London papers to the 20th of April.—The Earl of Dalhousie, present Governor of the Canadas, is again said to be going to India as Governor.

The Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, was shortly expected in England.

The Madras Courier says, that "the Mahah Rajah had been by dint of intimidation, induced to affix his signature to an unconditional surrender of himself and country to the British Government."

While the Medway, Capt. Wright, was in Bahia, refreshing on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came in from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but being chased by a ship of war, to escape and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them overboard.

In regard to the oft repeated reports of a Russian declaration of war having reached

Odessa, the London Courier of the 19th of April, remarks, that this does not allude to any fresh declaration, but to the reply which the St. Petersburg Gazette, published to the Turkish manifesto. It is repeated, but under the former date of March 22, that transports were taking in provisions at Odessa for the Russian army, and they were said to be hired to proceed as far as Constantinople.

An article from Berlin, May 9, observes "the private letters from Petersburg say that the war with Turkey is considered close at hand, and that the people had received the news with the greatest joy. It was said in that capital that orders had been given to fit out all the ships of war at Sebastopol—all which are to join the fleet in the Black Sea, and it is thought this fleet will be sent to cruise at the entrance of the Bosphorus. Many vessels are fitting out at Odessa."

The Morning Chronicle of the 19th says—Lord Prudhoe is now in Constantinople, and writes that the English were treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, and he thinks that the Porte is assured of the support of England in the event of Russia invading her. The editor says, if the Turks count on the support of England, they are deceiving themselves; this government can never be so imprudent as to involve the country in a war for any such object as the defence of Turkey.

By far the greater part of these reports, reaching us continually, modified, re-written, and re-told in a hundred different shapes, sound to us,

Like the three-fold tale of an idiot, Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

Later.—An arrival at New-York, brings French papers of the 19th April. News had been received at Vienna that the Russians had crossed the Danube with 10,000 men, and destroyed a number of magazines. Another article states, that a division of the Russian army, encamped in the neighborhood of Remi, on the Danube, had taken possession of several Turkish vessels. A new commercial company has been formed in Holland, to trade with South America, and received the sanction of the government.

Mobile.—The Steam-Boat Pittsburg was lost on the 23d April, at Prairie Bluff, on her passage to Mobile down the Alabama river.

She struck on some obstacle at the lower landing where she came to, for the purpose of taking in cotton, in consequence of which she leaked badly and sunk as she reached the upper landing: 140 bales of cotton were lost.

Mobile, April 26.—We learn that a barge in tow of the steamboat Marietta, bound to Tuscaloosa, was sunk on her passage up near St. Stephens, and a valuable cargo mostly lost.

Mexico, April 5th.—Father Martinez, implicated in the conspiracy of Father Arena, and sentenced by a Court Martial on the 22d March, was shot on the 29th.

## The Markets.

Fayetteville, May 21.—Cotton, 9 a 9 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy, 45 to 50; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 to 30; United States bank notes, 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 3 to 4; Darien 8; South Carolina, 3; Virginia, 1 to 1 1/2.

Charleston, May 21.—Upland cotton 9 a 11; whiskey, 25 to 28; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 23; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 26 to 27 cents; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 26; beeswax, 25; coffee, 13 to 16; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80.

Cotton.—There has been an improved demand, and pretty extensive sales of Uplands, since the advices by the John Jay. Holders have been able to realize from a 1/4 to 1/2 cent above last week's prices on all descriptions. Inferior cannot be obtained now under nine cents, and selections from store lots command 11; for planters' brands 11 1/2 are demanded and in some instances a shade higher.

North Carolina bills, 7 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. ditto.

Petersburg, May 24.—Cotton, 9 to 10 1/2; tobacco, \$2 50 a 5—refused, 1 1/2 a \$1 1/2; corn, 1 1/2 a \$2; bacon, 6 1/2 a 7; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 33 a 35; peach 55 a 6 1/2 cents.—North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 10 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 4 1/2 to 5; South Carolina bills, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

## Ran Away.

FROM the subscriber in Lancaster District, S. C. on the 12th of May, a Negro man, about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather spare made, thin visage, tolerably dark complexioned, a dim scar on one of his cheeks, apparently an old burn. He was raised by Mr. Marrs, of Rockingham county, N. C.; and was next owned by Mr. Wm. Conner, on Froblestone creek, in the same county. Wore away a roundabout coat, cotton and wool, a big coat of negro cloth, and had considerable other clothing with him. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will take up said negro, and confine in jail, and give information to the subscriber, directed to Lancasterville, S. C. Said negro's name is Jim. FRANCIS INGRAM. Jms 24 1828.

## Pocket Book Found.

FOUND, on Saturday, the 24th ult. between the bridge over the South Yadkin and John Ford's, an old red morocco Pocket Book, containing some money, and papers of considerable value. Further information may be had on application to the Printer of this paper; or the pocket book obtained by the owner, on proving it, and applying to FREDERICK WARD, Near the New Bridge. May 27th, 1828.

## John Waddle's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified, at last August term of Rowan county court, as Administrator on the estate of his father, John Waddle, late of said county, doth request all persons, who have not done so, to present for settlement any legal claims they may have against said estate, within the time prescribed by law otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. DAVID WADDLE. May 27, 1828.

## Runaway taken up.

MAY 23d, 1828: this day, a negro man by the name of Bill, was committed to the jail of this county, who says he belongs to a man by the name of Thomas Means, who lives in Fairfield District, South Carolina; the negro is yellow complexioned, and stammers very much in speaking: the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 23 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor. Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828.

## WANTED,

FOR the balance of the year, a good female COOK. None need apply who cannot come well recommended for honesty and sobriety. E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, May 25th, 1828.

## Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution are happy to be able to inform the public, that they have engaged the Rev. A. W. GAY, as an Instructor, who has already entered upon the discharge of his duties. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Board, including washing, &c. can be procured in respectable families at from six to seven dollars a month. Tuition is proportionally low. From the qualifications and experience of the Instructor, the cheapness of board, and the well known healthfulness of the situation, it is hoped that this Institution will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

By order of the Trustees, S. F. PATTERSON, Secretary. Wilkesboro' N. C. May 12th, 1828.

The Editors of the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and of the Columbia Telescope, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the Post-Master in Wilkesboro', N. C.

## Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, doct'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his T. F. F. E. R. V. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. W. KERR. Statesville, Indell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE. Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

## To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

## Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves. JOHN MURPHY. N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brands, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's exquisite Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia. May 8th, 1828.

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR Sale, Wholesale & Retail, SPUN COTTON, No. 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to [14] Salisbury, May 5, 1828. J. MURPHY, Agent.

## BLANK BANK BONDS

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.



# United States' Laws, Passed at the first Session of the 20th Congress

**NO. IX.**  
An Act making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.  
*Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to wit: For Fort Adams, eighty thousand dollars; for Fort Hamilton, sixty thousand dollars; for Fort Monroe, one hundred thousand dollars; for Fort Calhoun, eighty thousand dollars; for Fort Mifflin, at Hogues Point, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars; for Fort at Mobile Point, eighty thousand dollars; for Fort Jackson, eighty-eight thousand five hundred dollars; for repairs and contingencies, fifteen thousand dollars; for Fortifications at Pensacola, fifty thousand dollars; for Fortifications at Charleston, twenty-five thousand dollars; for Fortifications at Savannah, twenty-five thousand dollars; for Fort at Oak Island, North Carolina, sixty thousand dollars; for preservation of Islands in Boston harbour, two thousand dollars.  
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

**A. STEVENSON,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
**J. C. CALHOUN,**  
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
Approved: 19 March, 1828.  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.**

**NO. X.**  
An Act granting the right of preference, in the purchase of Public Lands, to certain settlers, in the St. Helena Land District, in the State of Louisiana.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That every person, his or her legal representatives, comprised in the list of actual settlers reported to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by the Register for the District of Louisiana, in the State of Louisiana, under the authority of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices, in the District East of the Island of New-Orleans," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, or who did actually inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in said district on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, not rightfully claimed by any other person, by virtue of any written evidence of claim, legally derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Government, or granted as a donation by virtue of any act of Congress heretofore passed shall be entitled to a right of preference, on becoming the purchaser, from the United States, of such tract of land, at the same price for which other public lands are sold at private sale: *Provided,* That such tract of land shall not contain more than one quarter section, to be located by sectional lines; and that the same shall be entered with the Register of the Land Office in said district, within two years, or before, if the same shall be offered at public sale.  
Approved: 19 March, 1828.

**NO. XI.**  
An Act making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, to wit:  
For pay to the Army and subsistence of Officers, including the Military Academy, one million and fifty-six thousand three hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents; for subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury, on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for forage for Officers, forty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars; for clothing for servants of Officers of the Army, and of the Military Academy, and twenty supernumerary Second Lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy, nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars; for the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, of thirteen thousand six hundred dollars; for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance of three thousand three hundred dollars, in the Treasury on the thirty-first of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars; for arrearages of the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, being the difference between the amount appropriated by Congress for the pay and subsistence of the Captains and Subalterns, and that allowed by the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, thirty-eight thousand and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents; for the Purchasing Department, in addition to materials on hand, amounting to forty thousand dollars, viz: for clothing for the Army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-nine cents; for the purchase of woollens during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, twenty thousand dollars; for Medical and Hospital Department, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars; for the Quartermaster General's Department, three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars; for arrearages in the Quartermaster General's Department, forty-two thousand dollars; for Quartermaster General's Department, viz: barracks for two additional companies, and quarters for the graduates from West Point, ordered to join the Infantry School of Practice, and to complete store houses and hospital, engine and hose, firebuckets, barnack quarters, defences, &c. for four companies at Prairie du Chien; to complete quarter barracks, hospital and storehouses at Fort St. Philip; to complete the buildings and enclose the grounds with pickets, at the establishment near Savannah; for engine and hose complete for Fortress Monroe, and for fire buckets, forty-four thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-four cents; for fuel, stationery, transportation, &c.; repairs and for improving barracks, erecting new buildings, procuring articles for the

mathematical, drawing, chemical and mineralogical departments, and for the library and contingencies, for the Military Academy at West Point "excluding the items for Quartermaster's Clerk, Adjutant's Clerk, and Quartermaster's Sergeant, thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents;" for defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors, one thousand five hundred dollars; for contingencies of the Army, ten thousand dollars; for arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand dollars; for National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars; for current expenses of the Ordnance Service, sixty-five thousand dollars; for Arsenals, fifty-seven thousand three hundred dollars; for completing the Arsenal at Augusta, in Maine, thirty thousand dollars.  
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several sums hereby appropriated, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.  
Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to settle, adjust, and pay, in conformity with the provisions of the act of the second of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five regulating the pay of the Militia, when called into actual service, the claims of the Militia and Indians of the State of Illinois, and Territory of Michigan, called out by competent authority, or received into service by any General or Field Officer of the United States, on the occasion of the recent Indian disturbances, and that the expenses of transportation, supplies, materials, forage, and work incident to the expedition, shall be settled, according to the justice of the claim, and with strict regard to the law and usage heretofore established for the settlement of such claims; and that the sum of forty thousand dollars be appropriated for the said objects, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.  
Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted.* That the sum of five hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-one cents, being part of an appropriation made by the act of fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for the relief of Lieutenant Colonel William Lawrence and others, and which was carried to the Surplus Fund on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.  
Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted.* That the unexpended balances of appropriations for the following objects be, and the same are hereby, re-appropriated, viz:  
For balances due certain States on account of militia in the service of the United States during the late war, sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy cents; for a Road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents; for extinguishing the Creek title to lands in Georgia, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents; for claims against the Osages, by citizens of the United States, eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents.  
Approved: 19 March, 1828.

## Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a writ in partition, issued from the court of common pleas held in Lancaster, February term, will be sold at the courthouse in Lancaster, on the first Monday in August, all the LANDS belonging to the estate of Churchwell Anderson, dec'd. consisting of four several tracts, designated as follows:  
The house tract, where said deceased formerly lived, and occupied as a Public House, containing 120 acres, lying on the south side of 12 mile creek, adjoining the lands of J. Crockett, Thomas Elliott and others; this situation embraces a superior advantage to any other of a like kind in the upper country; as there is combined, an excellent dwelling-house, with good kitchen, a barn, with convenient stables; with good water, a pure and healthy atmosphere, and every thing else necessary to render it comfortable for a public house or a private residence.  
Also, one other tract, lying contiguous to the house tract, on the Falling Spring Branch, containing 451 acres, adjoining the lands of J. Crockett, Col. Steel, and others.  
Also, another tract, known by the name of the Brown tract, lying on the south side of the 12 mile creek, containing 188 acres, adjoining the lands of Robert Stinson and others.  
Also, another tract, known by the name of the Doudy tract, containing 664 acres, lying on the north side of the 12 mile creek, opposite the house tract, adjoining the lands of Robert Stinson, J. Sledge and others.  
A greater part of this land is supposed to be equal, if not superior, to any lands on said creek, or in this section of country. Persons who have a view of purchasing, are requested to call and see the premises. On application to either of the administrators, persons unacquainted with the lands can be shown them.  
Terms of sale: the property will be offered in four several lots, on a credit of one, two, and three years, with equal annual instalments, with interest after the date of the first payment, (say one year after the sale) the purchaser to give a mortgage, with good personal security.  
**ROBERT WALKUP, Guardian.**  
**A. H. INGRAM, Guardian.**  
May 10th, 1828. 217

## Ten Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, in the town of Salisbury, on the 21st of the present month, May, a negro fellow named Scipio: he is about 21 years old, between 5 feet 7 and 10 inches high; Scipio is a mulatto man, very likely; he carried off with him very few clothes; a pair of blue cassimere pantaloons, and a blue cassimere or black silk waistcoat, and a white coloured woollen roundabout jacket, and probably one other shirt and waistcoat besides the one he wore off; and an old white fur hat. Scipio was raised in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, by Mr. Samuel L. Locket, and I expect he is aiming to get back there, or has obtained a free pass from some person and is trying to pass as a free man: The above reward will be given to any person who will confine him in jail, or deliver him to Mr. Hardie, or either of the Mr. Gileses, in the town of Salisbury: who are authorized to act as agents for me.  
**WILLIAM HICKS.**  
May 23, 1828. 318

## Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Nathan Neely, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.  
**ROBERT N. FLEMING, Executor.**  
May 19th, 1828. 319

## PONTAY.

Mr. White: You are at liberty to insert in your paper the following *monologue*:

Written on hearing of the death of Mr. David C. McNeely.

I heard a mournful sound—  
Words in a plaintive tone fell on my ear—  
By breathless and impressive silence oft  
interrupted: I came; I fear'd to ask [so sad:  
What meant such words, such sounds and looks  
They spoke of death.

O! who is dead? Is it one whose race  
Would seem, to mortals, to require an end:  
Whose prime was spent; and age, with all its ills,  
Had come? Ah, no: 'Twas one whose sun had  
scarcely

Risen to meridian height, but cloudless, bright,  
Was rising fast: 'Twas one whose blood was  
warm,

Whose youthful vigor remained unspent.  
Whose mind might all her noblest work;  
And art, a shining model of her skill;  
Whose latest faculties began to bloom,  
In full perfection, and to promise much,  
Much pleasure to his friends; and to the world  
A treasure quite inestimably great.

And can it be? Is it true that he is dead?  
It is alas! Far from his home, his friends,  
From those who watched his infant slumbers; far  
From those dear partners of his blood, with whom  
Childhood's years were spent in sportive mirth:  
Far, too, from those with whom, in early youth,  
He joined in ardent mental toil; and far  
From the temple where he was wont to worship—  
He yielded up his breath to Him whose gift it  
was. His spirit took its mystic flight  
To worlds unknown, to mansions in the skies:  
The lovely casket of the better part,  
In the cold bosom of a northern land  
Is laid—far from his father's sepulchres.

O, death! relentless power, why take him too?  
When will thy gloomy mansions once be full  
Of the choicest, brightest sons of earth?  
And wilt thou never more to us return,  
Thou loved companion of our happiest days:  
Shall we never bid thee welcome to thy home?  
And then gone from us forever? or, does  
Thy sainted spirit linger in the graves,  
Where often we have seen thee? Vain thought!  
Then, fare thee well, our brother, and our friend,  
Sweet be thy last long sleep beneath the sod.  
Thy Saviour once was in the grave: He'll watch  
Thy slumbering dust till he shall bid it rise.

What though the bleak boreas sweep o'er thy  
tomb,  
And fox who know thy worth will even steep  
Thy grave with friendship's tears; still there  
are those

Who'll not forget thee, till the blessed morn  
When friends in Jesus shall unite again. [bleed  
Companions, stroke those hearts, with mine, still  
Beneath the dark that laid him low, let us  
Prepare to follow him: For, 'smitten friends  
Are Angels sent on errands full of love:  
For us they languish, and for us they die:  
And shall they languish, shall they die in vain?"  
Rowan county, May, 1828. A.....

## FRIENDSHIP.

Just like Friendship is von bubble  
Floating down the limpid stream;  
Not a breath its course to trouble,  
Glittering in the noon-tide beam.  
But should a cloud o'ershade the sky,  
This little meteor of an hour  
Would vanish, and with sunshine die—  
It could not bear the tempest lower.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

A Philadelphia paper publishes the following merited tribute to this amiable and unassuming man.

His residence is on the Jersey side of the Delaware river, near Bordenstown, 30 miles above Philadelphia. His estate covers a considerable extent of territory. His house is in the French style, but not so splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like 4000 dollars, I am told, he paid on one road.

He is much beloved and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now, a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts, no law suits—no disputes, and the temperate and immortal are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season of agriculture, in the field with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake largely of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturist, and become a citizen of our happy republic.

*Breeding of maggots, &c.*.....Dr. Mitchell states in the N. E. Farmer, that the rearing and multiplication of maggots, for profit, is a regular business at the horse butcheries, near Paris. They are sold by measure, for feeding birds and poultry, and for fish-bait. The man who superintends the maggot-breeding, pays to the owners of the slaughter house 30 francs (\$5.62) per week, for leave to carry on the trade!

[Scene, a country school house.]

BOY.—G-I-A-S-S.  
TEACHER.—Well, what does that spell?  
BOY.—Don't know.  
TEACHER.—What's in the window at home?  
BOY.—Why, Dad's old breeches.

"Freemen, cheer the Hickory Tree.  
In storms its boughs have shelter'd thee;  
O'er Freedom's Land its branches wave,  
'Twas planted on the LION'S GRAVE."

*The Crocodile.*—"As the Crocodile feeds in the Nile," says Herodotus, "the inside of his mouth is always lined with *bdella*. All birds, one alone accepted, fly from the crocodile; but that bird, the *trochilos*, on the contrary, flies to him with eagerness, and renders him a great service; for every time that the Crocodile lands to rest himself, and stretches himself out with open jaws, the *trochilos* enters his mouth, which it clears of the *bdella* that it finds there. The Crocodile is grateful, and never does any injury to the little bird from which he receives so good an office." Although this statement is confirmed by Aristotle, Pliny, and other ancient writers, it has been very generally discredited in modern times. Recent inquiries, however, show that in this, as in most of his relations, the father of history is justified by the fact. The term "*bdella*" has hitherto been translated "leech." It seems, however, that it is a kind of gnat, myriads of which insects swarm on the banks of the Nile, and attack the Crocodile when he comes to repose on the sand. His mouth is not so hermetically closed but what they can enter, which they do in such numbers, that the interior part of his palate, which is naturally of a bright yellow, appears covered with a darkish brown crust. The insects strike their trunks into the orifices of the glands which abound in the mouth of the Crocodile; and the tongue of the Crocodile being immovable he cannot get rid of them. It is then that the *trochilos*, a kind of little ring-plover, which pursues the gnats every where, hastens to his relief, and dislodges his troublesome enemies; and that without any danger to itself; the Crocodile always taking care, when he is about to shut his mouth, to make certain movements which warn the bird to fly away.

*Plumb Stones.*—In August, 1826, a Mr. Martin, of Schoharie county, New York, ate a quantity of plumbs, and under the impression that they would be less liable to injure him, swallowed pits and all. He was shortly after taken ill, and has been out of health ever since, until about two weeks, when he took a powerful emetic, and singular as it may seem, he vomited up rising of thirty plumb pits, which must have remained on his stomach from the period of his having eaten the plumbs in 1826, to that time, about 18 months. Doctor Wheeler, who related to us the above facts, left in our possession several of the pits; they appear to have shrunk a trifle, and are very hard. Mr. M's health is improving. A man that will eat plumb stones ought to have the digestive powers of an Anaconda.

## INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

The moon is supposed to have influence on the weather. The following table, ascribed to the illustrious astronomer, Dr. Herschel, is constructed upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon in their several positions, respecting the earth; confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, and will, without trouble, and with great truth, suggest to the observer, what kind of weather will follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters.

NEW OR YELL MOON.	If the new or full moon or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, the hour of 12 o'clock between the hours of 12	Very rainy.	FERTILE.	WINTER.
Midnight	2	4	6	8
1	3	5	7	9
2	4	6	8	10
3	5	7	9	11
4	6	8	10	12
5	7	9	11	1
6	8	10	12	2
7	9	11	1	3
8	10	12	2	4
9	11	1	3	5
10	12	2	4	6
11	1	3	5	7
12	2	4	6	8

Take away your expensive follies, and you will have little occasion to complain of hard times.

*Christian Liberty.*.....Died, in Manchester, Vermont, lately, Joseph Burr, Esq. aged 54. By assiduity and economy, he had acquired a fortune estimated at \$150,000. Being a Bachelor, and having no near relatives but what were wealthy, he made the following, among other liberal bequests: To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions \$17,000. Domestic Missions, 10,000; Colonization Society, 7,000; Tract Society, 10,000; Bible Society, 15,000; Vermont Missionary Society, 5,000; Manchester (Vt.) Congregational Society 5,000; Manchester Literary Seminary, 10,000; Middlebury College, 12,000; Williams and Dartmouth Colleges, each 1,000; N. W. Branch American Education Society, 3,000. Total 96,000.

So large a sum has probably never been devoted to objects purely religious by any other individual in this country. His will may be regarded as the expression of love to his Saviour—devotion to his cause—as a grand legacy to spread and perpetuate happiness through the earth.

## IS MAN A COWARD?

All men are by nature cowards, says one adage—a state of nature is a state of war, says another—man is naturally pugnacious, says a third. Can all three be true? Why is courage one of the most common, perhaps, of all qualities, held in such high esteem by the ladies! From the consciousness of weakness which requires protection. Why is military glory the most dazzling of all? From the same consciousness in mankind generally. And yet courage is as common as the "common air;" men will fight for pay, for honor, and even for amusement.

But what is courage? Indifference to danger? Insensibility to the fear of death? No. It is the mere operation of excited passion. In a state of tranquillity no man is disposed to court dangers; but let any one of his passions be roused, and he spurns them. We are told by Bacon, that even the feeblest passions conquer the fear of death; that while avarice will encounter it, and while love will slight, and revenge spurn it, that mere weariness, *tedium vite*, will seek it. An Englishman blows his brains out in rainy weather, because he can find nothing else to do. A French cook stabs himself with the carving knife from chagrin at having over-fried a *coulelet*. One man jumps into a river if he loses his pocket book—another dangles from a beam if he has soiled his character—a third pops a bullet into his body if his sweetheart has smiled on a rival. It would be much more rational were they to live, and exert themselves to mend matters and things.

Physical courage, which depends on tough sinews and *sole leather* nerves, is no great affair. Some men are brave from very stupidity; they do not shrink from danger, because they are too dull to apprehend it, and too gross to feel it. A man of high animal spirits and excitable construction, possesses bravery of a more active character. He is entitled to no more praise than a cat is for her capabilities of scratching, or a bear for the compressive power of his paw. It is a natural attribute of his body. It is a quality that he shares in common with the tiger and the game cock.

Moral courage is a higher quality, in proportion to the superiority of mind over matter. Yet it is very common, and frequently connected with the most frivolous traits of character. The English guards, who lisped and lounged, in their ultra-dandyism, at London, too effeminate to talk, or to walk half a mile, fought like demons in carnate, at Waterloo, and were nearly all cut to pieces.

Courage is often the child of fear, or the principle of self-preservation, if that be a more agreeable term. A man will fight for his home—so will a dog fight for his bone. A man will confront danger for fear of losing his goods and chattels, his influence, or his reputation; and if he will fight from fear, it may easily be inferred that all other passions will inspire him with courage. N. Y. Morn. Courier.

## FROM THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The following was written at the request of a young lady, who desired the author to furnish an ACROSTIC ON

## THE ONE I LOVE BEST.

M. at least maid! I will obey  
V. our mandate, and endite my lay.  
S. with as the flight of thought, I frame  
E. each letter of the "loved name":  
I. aced in freedom by thyself—  
F.rown not, Eliza—'tis—myself!